

(6) For easier comprehension, the claws of rotor 19 on the back or B side, which thus have their claw bases on the back side, are shown at 19a; in FIG. 1B they are shown in solid lines, while the claws on the drive side in the vicinity of the stator bore are merely represented by the dashed line 19b.

These claws 19 are coupled to a non-magnetic ring 31 which mechanically connects claws 19a and 19b. The field winding coil is shown at 21. It is stationary, and supported by a field winding carrier 22 secured to the A frame 11; in the sectional view of FIG. 1A, the electrical supply line 23 for supplying the field winding and the connection region 24 are also shown.

(7) A rectifier diode carrier plate 25 (FIG. 1B) is secured to the B frame, and a rectifier diode is shown at 26; the regulator 27 is located inside its own housing cup 28 that protects it. This basic structure, known thus far, of a magnetic coupling rotor generator need not be described further here; reference can be made to the aforementioned Bosch Automotive Handbook, pages 430 and 431.

(8) In FIG. 1A the two further air gaps required are shown at II and III; the second, or outer air gap II is located between a magnetic flux guide element 29 on the drive side, rotating with the rotor, and the facing surface of the field winding carrier 22; the third, or inner air gap III having a

U.S. Patent

Aug. 6, 1996

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Fig.2

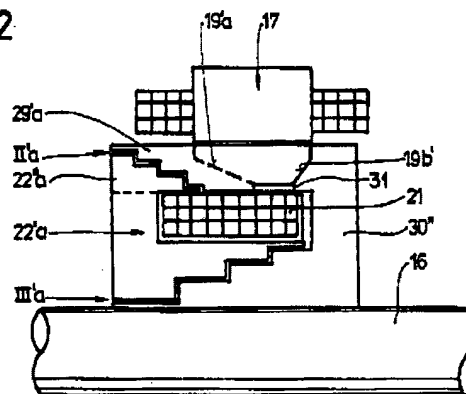


Fig.3

